SOUTHERN APPOINTMENTS. WHY AFRO-AMERICANS SHARE IN

THEM UNDER M'KINLEY.

the Outery Against the Appointment of Colored Men to Office—Can a Strong Republi-can Party Se Built Up in the South !- Nigna ara Political Revolt Among Afro-American

When the nation's existence trembled in the balance and the great men who controlled its destinies were straining every resource to destroy the slave-holding Confederacy, it was found necessary and politic to put a gun into the hands of the black man and give him an epportunity to help save the Union and achieve his freedom at the same time. When this wise decision was reached every slaveholder in the south and every Copperhead in the North held up his hands in holy horror. They declared that the Government at Washington was inelting service insurrection and inviting the horpers of the Haytten revolution upon the innocent people of the South by so barbarous a polter, although the Richmond Government had set disdained to employ black men to drive army wagons and dig trenches and raise food supplies in order to increase and strengthen its fighting force. But the Washington Government took counsel of its own necessities and not of those of the Confederacy. The wisdom of the policy was soon manifest to everybody. In the progress of events the black men not only faced the enemy with spades and shovels and mas 200,000 strong, but, furthermore, the Washington Government was wise and brave and generous enough to put shoulder straps on the poats of such as deserved them and allow them the honor of commanding as well as of obeying, of leading as well as of following.

President Lincoln did not hesitate to put black

men into offices of honor and trust after the Mack man had demonstrated that he had capacity and courage of the same sort that the man possessed, and in many respects Abraham Lincoln was the wisest and bravest statesman that the republic has produced. The policy which President Lincoln pursued in this matter, and which the best judgment of the nation reluctantly came to approve and apsland as an inevitable outgrowth of the exigcies of the war, was continued by President Grant when the war was over and the black lare had been transformed into a colorless citiren, after the musket had been taken out of his bands and a bailot placed in them instead. As President Lincoln had not hesitated at the proper time to sign the commissions of black men to command soldiers of the republie, so President Grant did not hesitate to sign the commission of black citizens to represent the Government at home and abroad, and as the Government at home and abroad, and as the nation had sanctioned the policy of the one in time of war, so also it sanctioned the policy of the other in times of peace. No Presi-tent since these two has ignored any feature of this policy. It is as well recognized a fact of our system of government as the right of the black man to vote and to serve on jury and to pay taxes to help keep the wheels of govern-ment in motion.

The war has been closed thirty-two years, and the Afro-American citizen has been voting

pay taxes to help keep the wheels of government in motion.

The war has been closed thirty-two years, and the Afro-American citizen has been voting and being voted for for the greater part of that time, so that to-day he is largely represented in every branch of the public service, and could not be displaced from it without throwing into spasms every Muswump civil service reformer from the Penobscot to Puget found. This being the case, it would seem that the novelty should have been rubbed off git years and years ago. Instead of this being true, every time that an Afro-American is designated to an official place all the Hoke smiths in the South and the Larry Godkinses the North, the representative survivais of smiths in the South and the Larry Godkinses in the North, the representative survivals of the Slavocrat and the Copperhead of the war period, treat the matter as if it were something entirely new under the sun, and ladie out for the public diagust a hodge-podge of opinions which were shot into mince meat by black soldiers at Fort Wagner and Newmarket Heights and Petersburg. And when these men, the me at Atlanta and the other in New York, me at Atlanta and the other in New York, sinks the key the discordant note is taken up all along the line by those who think and feel as they do—men who are convinced that the war amendments to the Federal Constitution are not organic and that their letter and spirit can be killed by a systematic effort to poison the public mind, and by keeping alive prejudies and discords which work for national wakness instead of strength. It is the work of trason and not of patriotism, of tearing dawn and not of building up of keeping alive down and not of building up, of keeping alive

dwn and not of patriotism, of tearing dwn and not of building up, of keeping alive dead issues.

President McKinley has appointed three Afro-Americans to offices in the South, and in the doing has revived the whole discussion of the wisdom of such appointments, and called down upon his head almost as much abuse and misrepresentation as were heaped upon Presidents Lincoln and Grant when they inauguated the policy. These appointments are not particularly important. They are the Collector of Internal Hevenne for Georgia, the Postmaster at Athena, Ga., and the Naval Officer at New Oriceans. The dignity and emoluments of these offices are not to be underrated, but they do not rank in importance with those which they fresidents, including Cleveland, have sonferred upon Afro-Americans and which thay have secured by popular election in the North and in the South. But the appointment of these men is treated as a new departure which should not be made, and the President is held up to the scorn and the ridicule of his fellow states for making them. In this business the these men is treated as a new departure which should not be made, and the President is held up to the scorn and the ridicule of his feilow dizens for making them. In this business the New York Erening Post and the New York World easily lead the running. The Erening Post was compelled to eat its words of confemnation and abuse concerning the appointment of Henry A. Rucker to be internal Reveme Collector, because its own correspondent at Atlanta showed that Rucker was not the rile and incompetent thing he had been painted by the yellow journals of Georgia, and that in mead of being distasteful to the business community of Atlanta, bis application had been manity of Atlanta, bis application had been addressed by some of the most influentia business men of the city. But the studied purpose of discrediting the Administration and of poissing the public mind against Afro-American milians had been accomplished. It is an easy natter to utter a falsehood, but a hard one to keak the force of it by denial.

Take the case of Henry Demas, appointed Mavia Officer at New Oricans. After exhausting its resources to prove that Demas is a corrupt and victous politician, in the effort to prevent his appointment, the New York World wris the following Parthian shot at the President after the commission had been signed:

The people will not forget the spec acle of their false Magistrate delving into the depths of the siums, thating arms with him, and appointing him to a high west.

In the same spirit of venom, the Washington Poet, assuming a virtue it does not possess, says: Demas is one of the men who undertook the cause stackinity is his state hast year, and helped to get its delegation in time for him at St. Louis. Now he brawarded for his services by the gift of a place vilbout special duties atta-hed, without raison effert, in fact, but a place hitherto good enough for whise mes, frequently of less party service and less pressal a tilty, and lot the whole chorus, Bianche, Try, and Swettheart, have been turned loose upon him, and the air is thick with protests, remonstrance, as demonstration. Such champlone and exponents of political ciralliness as the New York World—save he mark'—save especially outraged by the promotion of this unworthy creature, and even newspapers less par are pained in the very fibres of their being.

And then, in the further discussion of the lastics.

And then, in the very hores of their being,
And then, in the further discussion of the
matter, Beriah Wilkins joins the pack and
thous by the quality of his yelp that he feels
let as much "outraged" and "pained" as Jompa Pulitzer,
Now, so far as Henry Deurs is concerned. I.

Sow, so far as Heary Demas is concerned, I gent forty days in New Orleans when the St. Joint decegates were being lined up, and I found that, moranty, he was no better and no and that nothed were gentlement to be the control of the see that no lody but an ignorating sould ex-pect to find Pythage rian honesty among Louis-ans politicaits of any sort. It does not grow is that climate. But that Doube to sentiment in the nation which sentiment in the nation which satisfies a sentiment of Mr. McKinley ballot at St. Louis.

State, in the Congress district State conventions, the black dele-

gates outnumbered the white ones five to one.

gates cutnumbered the white ones five to one. The white delegates—the Websters, Bucks, Emgans, Youngbloods, Wimberleys, and Shermans—could have accomplished nothing for Mc-Kinley without the controlling influence of the black Smallses, Lees, Ruckers, Alexanders, Demases, and Fergusons. These men were the real masters of the situation during the progress of the canvass for delegates, and, in the fiercest contest ever waged in the Southern States, they won out.

As the Republican party is constituted in the South to-day the black men who helped Mr. Hanns at St. Louis stand upon an equality with their white fellow partisans in the matter of preferment in the public service. To use them to secure victory and then to deny them any fair share in the fruits of victory would be dishonesty as rank as to refuse payment after service had been rendered in a private business. Nobody advocates that sort of political immorality except Northern Mugwumps and their Southern alifes, who firmly believe that public office is a private snap and not a public trust, and that the offices should be filled by academic kids and mature amateurs, and not by the peoule who understand wellings. office is a private snap and not a public trust, and that the offices should be filled by scalemic kids and mature amateurs, and hot by the people who understand, politics and the science of administration, because they make it a business to understand them. They do not wait for the kids and the amsteurs to think and act for them; they organize themselves into a responsible party, select competent leaders, adout their piatform of principles, and appeal to the people. It is the only way to win political victories, and the men who do it; in the North or the South, black or white, will fill the offices and conduct the affairs of the Government whenever a majority of the national electorate vote that they shall do it.

It is no fault of the Afro-American blacks of the South that they are a majority of the Republican party in many of the States. The white men of those States have refused ever since the war to come into the party and overcome by numbers the blacks. It is possible to build up a strong Republican party in the South, but it cannot be done by ignoring or running out the black Republicans. They will not be ignored and they will not be root out.

ignored and they will not be run out, only be done by a fair recognition of ights in the party. They have no dis-anywhere to control the machinery of

position anywhere to constor the party.

The present condition of affairs in the South shows this, as in the seven States which they control they have only one Chairman of a State Committee and two members of the National State Committee and two members of the National State Committee and two members of the National State Committee and two my knowledge, they control they have only one Chairman of a State Committee and two members of the National Committee when, to my knowledge, they could have had all of them. They are not overselfish and grashing, as white men are; they are always ready and willing to divide bonors and emoluments with their white partisans. But they do not want to be excluded from participation in the honors and emoluments of the party, and as they control the matter in seven States they will not be, unless a national Republican Convention takes the buil by the horns and reads themout of the party. The best Federal offices in all these seven States are filled by white Republicans, with the consent and advice of black Republicans just as competent to fill them, these latter contenting themselves with minor offices when they can get them. But no such magnanimity is displayed in those Southern States where the white Republicans are in a majority. In Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri it is harder for a black man to get a messengership in the public service than for A. E. Buck to be appointed Minister to Japan from Georgia. In all these States the black Republicans, without whom in four of the six States named the Republicans could never win a victory, get no consideration worth mentioning.

During the past few months a revolt against

the six States named the Republicans could never win a victory, get no consideration worth mentioning.

During the bast few months a revolt against this sort of thing has been in progress among the Afro-Americans of Maryland. Under the leadership of Senator Wellington they were completely ignored, and they turned to and helped to break his power at the late convention. The Malster Republicans, who overthrew Senator Wellington, desire, in Baltimore, at least to show that they are disposed to be fair, to give the black voters sometime. But the sentiment of the white Republicans of Maryland is opposed to any such treatment. They want black votes, but they do not want to give anything for them, as the following despatch, published in The SUN, will show:

Baltimoan, Sept. 8.—The announcement made by the Republicans of this city that trey propose to give the colored people representation on the legislative ticket may cost them many votes. Not even in the southern Maryland counties, where the negroes are in the majority, have the Republicans of them for an elective office. The Malster Republicans, however, malst on hominating here from this city, one from each legislative district Many of the independ at Pemocrata ser natives of Virginia and are opposed utterly to the negro on general principles. There are about 5,0% of these, and their votes may decide the election. Of late they have voted the Republican ticket.

It is impossible for the Republicans to win in

have voted the Republican ticket.

It is impossible for the Republicans to win in Maryland without the black vote; and vet, in the face of a threatened revolt unless 'airness is done, it is published far and wide that there are Republicans in Maryland who "are opposed utterly to the negro on general principles."

And it is so in all the six States of the South in which the whites are in a majority. Is it surutterly to the negro on general principles."
And it is so in all the six States of the South in which the whites are in a majority. Is it surprising, then, that in the seven States controlled by Afro-Americans, there should be a strong and growing sentiment that too many honors and emoluments are given to the minority white Republicans, especially when the self-ishness and greed of the latter are becoming clamorous for more and more power, to the exclusion of the black majority! And this sentiment will grow. There are those who will see that it does. There are larve numbers of white men in all the Southern States who want to come into the Republican party, but refuse to do it because they are "opposed to the negro on general principles" now as they were before and during the war; but as there is no carthly way of getting these black men out of the party it looks as if the unreconstructed white men will have to remain outside or lay aside their senseless prejudice. The latter would be the course of wisdom and of policy.

I believe that it would be best for the country and for all parties if the solid black vote were broken up and scattered among all the parties come to treat the black voters as fairly, at least, as the Republican party has done and is doing. It cannot reasonably be expected of black men or of white men that they will will ingly kiss the hand that smites them. It is human nature, and black human nature is

ingly kiss the hand that smites them. It is human nature, and black human nature is made of the same stuff as white human nature, Presidents Lincoln and Grant showed the way

THE NEGRO IN THE TENDERLOIN. Better off as a Farmer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir The remedy for the unfavorable conditions in which the colored people of the Tenderlain district live, so graphically pictured by Paul Lawrence Dunbar, is, as he truly says, to stop the flocking of ignorant and incapable negroes to the city. But how this can be done he does not know. Permit me to suggest one way in which this desertion of the country for the city can be lessened if not altogether prevented.

Three years ago I spent four months travelling through the South, visiting, among other places, a number of small towns in the country districts where there is a large negro population. Last year I spent a month in Kentucky. stopping for a day or so in about twenty country towns. I have also recently visited some of the smaller towns in Delaware, where there are many negroes. In the course of my travels I made inquiries as to the condition of the negroes, interviewing for that purpose clergymen, store keepers, country editors, and others. The replies to my questions showed conclusively one thing: that where it was possible for the negro to get possession of a piece of land to cultivate he was as a rule industrious, self-respecting, honest, was a rain industrious, servespecting, solect, and desirous of alvancing beyond the status of a mere drudge. As a colored clergyman in a Kentucky town put it: "Aslong as my people can get a chance to work for themselves on a little farm they do well. But when they go off to work in the towns and cities they get bad habits, take to drinking, fighting, and all corts of wickedness, and I must allow they're a pretty had lot."

to work in the towers and cittles they gel bad habits, take to drinking, fighting, and all sorts of wickedness, and I must allow they're a preity had lot.

The advantages to the negro of life as a cultivator of the soil as compared with that of a city laborer or servant are so manifest that there at once arises the question: Why do not more of these men stay on farms instead of crowding into the cities!

To answer this question fully would involve the discussion of some problems of land ownership which are not likely to be solved for years to come. But it is evident to any one who has travelled in the farming districts of the South that there are serious obstacles in the way of the negro who wants to work on the land. In many sections, such as in the best farming region of Kentucky, landowners northeld that "We don't want too many niggers farmin', for if them fellows got land of their own we would have to pay more for labor." In the South, where there is still an immense area of unused fertile land, most of the land capable of cultivation, at least by negroes with little or no epital for tools, machinery, fertilizers, &c., is held out of use at prices that are practically prohibitive.

Nobody but a fool, and a very stupic fool at that, will pretend that we have reached a finality in our present system of land ownership and taxation. Human institutions must change with the pregress of ideas, or in oto thence to the presenter of new forces evolved out of the old conditions. And before the problem of the miseries and vices of the Tembeloin negroes can be satisfactorily solved it will be necessary that some method shall be devised by which the willing hands of the idle negroes of the south conget an opportunity to cultivate the millions of acres of the fertile land. The negroe who helps bring about such an opening of coportunities will do far more for his race than all the pues, preachers, teachers, and politicians who talk of elevating the negroes while doing nothing to make it possible for them to elevate the ind

ASTROLOGY LOOKING

GROWING DEMAND FOR THE REAL ARTICLE FELT NOWADAYS.

ple Who Like to Know What the Stare Think About Their Affairs-Beal Astrologore Scarce-Bow One of Them Got Started In Business-Questions Ho Is Asked to Answer A serious demand for astrology-the real artiole, not the Sixth avenue brand-has arisen in the last half dozen years. It may be a development of the popularity of graphology, palmistry, and other methods of divination with fixed prin ciples that have been making their way over the country. These arts have much to recommend them to those who consult them for the first time. When properly studied, the formula

is pretty much the same in all of them, 'Now," says the operator, if he possesses the qualities which command success in his vocation, "before I begin to read your character I must warn you that the principles of this science are strictly laid down and I can in no way depart from them. However serious, however disgraceful may be the defects I discover in your character. I must describe them frankly and plainly. I may have to utter some very disagreeable truths, and if you do not wish to hear them, we had better stop right here. You wish me to go on at any risk ! Very well, then. I see here that you have great firmness of char acter, tempered by a kind heart and an unerring sense of justice; with highly developed artistic temperament and literary powers capable of,"

So the art of divination so practiced has fas cination for the subject, and several worthy professors of it have made comfortable incomes for considerable periods. It is apt to be cloying to the subject in the end, though. One soon grows accustomed to the knowledge that one has great firmness of character, an artistic tem perament, and high literary powers. Indeed, it becomes so familiar that one feels as if the possession of these qualities had always been known, and then the subject looks for further information and finds none. So the great failing of paimistry, graphology, phrenology, and their kindred arts becomes apparent; one doesn't learn anything from them that one could not have learned just as well or better in some other war, and, above all, when practiced on fixed principles, they say nothing about the future; do not even so much as mention the light lady. the dark man, and the crossing of water.

Here's where astrology come in. It can tell as much about the character as any of the others, and in addit on, if one believes in it, one must admit that it can form at least onjectures s to the future. Of course some people are found who make the same claim for Spiritualism; but there is this to be said in favor of astrology, that we can see the stars, while it is not certain that any one has really seen a pook Consequently astrology rests on the sounder basis of the two, and people who have turned from Spiritualism with that tired feeling think they have found in astrology what they have been looking for.

Real astrologers are scarce. Astrology is a most complicated science. The stars may run along all right so far as their merely astronomical duties are concerned, but they have a way of getting their influences mixed up most difficult to untangle when one tries to make ou what the net result will be to some poor mortal who happens to be born during such a state of affairs. Then the moon makes things doubly, trebly worse. The moon deserves all the evil things that have been said of her, merely on account of the perplexity she has caused to astrol ogers. Some of the things she does in astrology are so involved that the words used to describe her performances are not to be found in ordinary dictionaries. It requires much preliminary ing work on astrology, to say nothing of extraordipary stores of patience and perseverance. To be a serious minded astrologer, one needs to be a scholar and an enthusiast with a particular bent. Under these conditions it is not surpris-

bent. Under these conditions it is not surprising that astrologers should be scarce.
There is at least one in this city. The most
surprising thing about him to persons who don't
believe in astrology may be the fact that he is
a man of unusual cultivation and wide information. By profession he is a literary man and
has made a position for himself. For thirty
years he has been studying astrology. He has
always had a liking for occultism. He wears on
one finger a piece of crystal with a history centuries long, which is supposed to be charged
with some mysterious fluid or force, and in
which mediums and other sensitive people say
they can see things. He carries guostic amulets and queer charms from Egyptian tombs
which are supposed to have been handed
down from adept to adept and to have all
kinds of esoferic meanings. While he was
investigating Spiritualism his associates used investigating Spiritualism his associates used to declare that they could see violet light streaming from his finger tips when he raised his hands, like Svengall, to put somebody o sieep. If Mme. Biavatsky, Co. Olcutt and the other ever really hobinohed with a mahatma, he did, too. His head is a storehouse of queer lore collected by philosophers, Hosicrucians, Taimudista, magicians and other ingenious persons in the middl ages and furth r back.

A couple of years ago he d cided to should

A couple of years ago he d cided to abandon A couple of years ago he d cided to abandon literature and take to astrology as a profession. He did so because so many of his friends and their friends k pt begging him to cast horocopes for hem and tell them w at was going to happen. Now he practices it for a liveliated Naturally he is a thorough believer in it, and e is glad to be able to combine money making with opportunities for nursuing his investigations, for like other satrologers in other contories, he looks upon himself as only a beginner

turies, he looks upon himself as only a beginner in the science.

"It's really wonderful the way things come out," he says. "Of course, I'm prejudiced in favor of astrology; but some of the results that have been reached since I have had this wider field of operations are remarkable. The best evidence that there is really something in astrology is that people come to me again and again to consult regarding particular contingencies."

He does not undertake to say exactly what

again to consult regarding particular contin-gencies."

He does not undertake to say exactly what will happen, but condues bimself to ascertain the general conditions at the particular time as they affect the subject. In other words, he does about the same amount of predicting as the Weather Bureau, and doesn't scknowledge a whit more responsibility than Farmer Dunn. If something else happens than his forecast, well, that isn't his funeral; but he claims an average record, at least as good as that of the Weather Bureau.

A large proportion of his customers are young women, as is to be expected; but he is also con-

A large proportion of his customers are young women, as is to be expected; but he is also consulted by many business men who want to know if the astrological conditions are favorable for entering upon certain enterprises. One business man engaged him to cast a horoscope for every day for a year in advance. Now, when the business man is thinking of embarking in any project, he looks up the horoscope for the day and those for the period covered by the undertaking, and is governed by their showing of the favorable or unfavorable inducences of the stars. Most of his customers go into the astrological business on a less extensive scale, however. They want to know their prospects in a general way merely. Another class of customers consists of those who wish advice as to the bringing up of their children and the careers for which they are best suited. It will be seen that there are plenty of serious questions for him to answer in are best suited. It will be seen that there are plenty of serious questions for him to answer in addition to the frivolous interests of the young women who apply to him. In all cases he works out the answer by the most approved principles of astrology. Since he has become a profes-sional astrology he has become a profes-tional astrology he has been two thousand customers to satisfy.

DAILY LIFE OF THREE PRINCES The Iron System to Which Emperor William's Toungest Sons Are Subjected.

From the Paris Figuro. William II.'s sons are subjected, just like our public schoolboys, to the constant torture of a "methodical" education. The two oldest boys are already under military discipline; the daily life at Potsdam of the three other little princes. Adaibert, August Wilhelm, and Oscar, is se fol-

hour in which to wash and dress. From 6:20 to 7:20 they have their first lesson, then their brankfast of milk and coffee and buttered rolls with a boiled egg on alternate days. At 7:35 they start for the hunting box at Lenstedt, one

they start for the hunting box at Lenstedt, one on a bicycle, the next on a tricycle, and the on a bicycle, the next on a tricycle, and the youngest led by the hand by his governess. There they study from 8 to 10.

At 10 they have another breakfast of sandwithes and fruit and a glass of water with a little wine in it, this they must eat while walking round the table to keep their digestion in order. They study then from 10:20 to 1, when they return to the New palace at Potsdam and have dinner. This consists of soup, fish, and a roast with preserves. Every third day a sweet dish is added to the bill of fare. On holidays only William II, is sone are allowed to drink wine undiluted, generally champagne.

From 3 to 4 they study; then comes the swimning lesson, which usually lasts till 6 and is the least disagreeable part of the day. At 7 they have supper, consisting of cold meats and sandwiches. Then at 7:30 or 8 they are put to bed.

The boys are 13, 10, and 9 years of age respectively.

WAD AT THE GOVERNMENT. First that of the War, in St. Jon, Mo., Mit.

Livery Stable Reeper and He Turned Reb.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 7.-An amphitheatre of hills forms the background of the city. These hills are a part of the Black Snake range. The northwest section of the amphitheatre is a curious formation. The stranger notices it. And notices that once the hills were fortified. There are the indistinct outlines of rampart. terreplein, parapet, scarp and counter scarp wall. There is the ditch, or what was the ditch. Any old citizen will tell the stranger that this fortified point was known as Fort Smith. It was one of the first fortified points in the Wes to the war of the rebellion. It was constructed under the supervision of Col. Robert J. Smith. known as Old Bob, commanding the Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. This was the second Federal regiment stationed at this post-It came here in the first year of the war. The rank and file were young blood, with the exception of the Colonel, and were representative Americans, During the first few months the men were

quartered about the town in old houses. The staff officers lived in the principal hotel. Guard mount was in front of this hotel every morning, and it became one of the features of the town't otherwise sedative life. It was the first glimpse of war which the younger generation saw. The town was Southern. Women had worn the red, white and red on their gowns, conspicuously, of course. The men had worn cotton in the buttonholes of their coats. Everybody who was anybody owned a negro, or hired one. Contracts for help were made the same as leases. In consideration of \$100 a year, to be paid at the end of the year, A. B. covenanted to hire Mary, the property of C. D., and C. D. agreed that the said Mary should do the household work of the said A. B., and the said A. B. was to pay any expense which might arise from any sickness or accident that might

arise from any sickness or accident that might befall the said Mary while she was in the service of the said A. B. I coole who had no negroes were not in society. People who preferred white help were looked upon with suspicion.

And yet these intensely Southern people came downtown mornings to see the Yanks mount guard. The Sixteenth Illinois attained proficiency in drill in this city. That exercise also brought out the populace.

Every Sunday saw officers of the staff, spick and aprn, in the churches. At first these officers occupied pews by themselves. The intensely southern Christian could not attend to his own you like the solder.

The war waxed hotter in the field, and sentiment at home was correspondingly infected.

ment at home was correspondingly infected. Price the rebelsoldier of Missouri, was marching North. It was supposed that St. Joseph was one of his objective points. That was what prompted the building of fortifications on the northwest section of the Black Snake amphitheatre. The section commanded a sweep of the

northwest section of the Black Snake amphitheatre. The section commanded a sweep of the
city. Guns were mounted, and it is recalled
that they all pointed one way. It did not occur
to Col. Bob Smith that Price might attack him
in the rear. It was a foregone arrangement
that the Rebs would come in on the broad flat
in the south end of the town, so as to be shot to
pieces by the guns of Fort Smith.

This expectation led to artil ery practice. A
target was placed on the southeast section of
the amphitheatre, about two miles distant.
Notification was sent out in the town that on
the following day, at a stated bour, the guns on
Fort Smith would shoot at the target, and it
was suggested that people should stay away
from the vicinity of the target.

The guns, or one of them, beliched forth at the
appointed time. It was the first time a cannon
ball had ever been s of over the city. Its noise
seemed, to the uninitiated, to be terrific. Maybe
it was because people were dreading it.

The officer stationed near the target to "take
notes" came out of his pit an looked all about.

notes "came out of his pit an looked all about. But he found nothing to report. Couriers were despatched to find where the shot hit. While they were searching an excited citizen reached the fort on a horse that was well nigh winded. This man owned a livery stable in the heart of the town. It was a frame building. He came to protest against the use of the front end of his stable as a tarcet.

Col. Smith despatched one of his staff to investigate the complaint. He reported that the cannon build had ripped away one end of the stable, had fired the hay in the loft, had stampeded the horses in the loft, and had frighten-the negroes in that part of town into hiding places from which they had to be coaxed or

beaten.

The calculation was not correct. Artillery practice was stopped. The guns on Fort Smith were turned toward the Missouri River. They were trained upon the cottonwood trees on the Kanasa shore. The man who owned the livery stable got mad at the Government. He enlisted in the Southern army. This was the first and last cannon ball fired over this city during the war.

stime ago. Them darned Apaches wuz erbout as onery as eny sort of Indians, and not a day passed but what we fellers down to Pizen Gulch heard erbout men losing their scalps and women and children being butchered like forty, the news coming from way out on the frontier. I wuz sorter getting a grip on Arizony joss then, an I didn't want to lose it, so I jess stayed away from the line an "tended ter business with one eye open. We had ter get out and hustle, however. Indians wuz getting more rampageons every day, and finally a band of the meastly, murdering robbers rid inter a small settlement erbout fifty miles from the Gulch and killed every soul thar, not leaving one to tell the tale. This riled the boys at the Gulch, an "we thought the time had come to do something. Two hours after we got the news we wuz out for biz. We rode away, an an hour after we do the news we wuz out for biz. We rode away, an an hour after sundown we reached the place whar the settlement had been. Wall, sir, I've seen many odd sights in my life, but that little settlement wuz erbout the saddest thing that ever met these old eyes, not so old then, neither. Ashes showed whar some cabins had stood, and thar, too, could be seed what remained of home things, an' jess on the outskirts of the settlement we found the bodies of the folks what had formed the reaceful village.

"Men, women, and children alike nad gone to satlary the awful greest for blood. They had been dragged together and the bodies, must have been about twenty of them, were piled in a terrible heap, mutilated and horrible to look at. The saddest sight of it all was the form of a little flats wuz fastened in the long hair that was all tangled and flowing like. At fust I thought it wuz sleepin, but if wuzz't. It wuz dead, an' a little round black hole right in the hidde of its forchead showed what the bullet had done its work. Thar it wur, a monument of the skie, made the grade of the forchead in the long hair that was all tangled and flowing like. At fust I thought it was lookin r as onery as eny sort of Indians, and not a day

Turkish Army Rations

Correspondents who accompanied the Turkish Army during the recent war with Greece refer often to the dietary habits of the Turks. Pilau, or pilaff, the national dish, receives great praise. It is what we should call a chowder praise. It is what we should call a chowder, composed of lamb, rice, butter, almonds, rains, alleplee, powdered mace, cardamonas, cloves, safron, onion, ginger, salt, whole black pepper, and dhiey. The butter and onions are placed in the bottom of an earthen poi; then a layer of rice, over which are distributed more onions, raisins, and almonds, sprinkled with saffron in water; then a layer of neat, and so on alternately until the vessel is filled. Butter is then poured over the whole, and the cover of the pot is closed with paste so that no steam may escape. It is placed in an oven and cooked for three hours.

## Neuralgine

should be in every American household It gives relief to sufferers from neuralgia, rheumatism, headache, pains in the chest and throat. Endorsed by physicians and patients for 15 years, it is commended to all sufferers. Price 50 cents.

MANAGERS ARE HAPPY.

THE THEATRES FEEL THE RETURN OF GOOD TIMES.

Those Now Open Crowded Nightly-Lots Strangers in the Audiences; but Wall Street Money Helping the Boom-Old Traditions Upont This Season by Prosperity. The managers of the New York theatres are as happy as the day is long. They are fairly running over with good humor and good spirits,

and it is not surprising that this is the case,

Good times aren't coming with them; they are

here. Already the revival has been felt in the

theatrical business, and the houses now open,

which include nearly all in the city, are crowded

every night. The managers look over their

nightly audience and chuckle; then they figure on he receipts awhile, and chuckle some more, "Have the good times been felt in the theatre business vet I" said Charles Frohman in response to a question. "Well, I should say so. Since the recent revival in trade the theatrical business has been phenomenal. Nearly all the theatres in the city are now open, and they are all doing splendidly. It was the original intention to open the Empire Theatre on Sept. 1 with William Gillette in 'Secret Service,' but the business done at the Garrick with 'Never Again' during the week ending Aug. 16 was enormous that I was impelled to transfer it here on Aug. 23. The business done since that time has more than verified my judgment. Since this theatre was opened over four years ago we have always closed it for ten weeks during the summer. The returns this summer have been such that it is a question whether the majority of New York thestres will ever be closed again in the summer season for lon er than two weekt. This will give ample

time for cle ning and rececorating and that is

all that will be necessary. "Our patr name so far has consisted largely of ou of-tow people, for New Yorkers have not yet returned to town. When a play attains a run of twenty-six or twenty-seven weeks, it gets pretty well advertised throughout the country, and when strangers come to the city they cant to see it. I think that the boom in the theatrical ousiness so ar is due satirely to the late move of the railroads in making concessions buyers. This brings all the strangers here at the same time, and that gives an impetus to everything The utlook for the winter is most promising. People are feeling more confidence than they have had in a long while, and when they really believe that times are going to change for the better, they are will ing to spend their money freely. Only a few days ago some of my mercantile friends down town were telling me that people were buying more goods than in several seasons. A man who has heretofore placed an order for, say, \$1,800 worth of goods, now invests #3.500. I myself have more ventures on hand than I've ever had, and everything points to success. Gillette was to close at the Empire on Sept. 18, but business is so phenomenal that his engalement has been extended to Sept. 25. Then Mand Adams comes. It would not be necessary to put her here then, but other cities are clamoring for Gillette. Yes, indeed, the theatrical business is on a boom. If people don't believe it let them visit any of the theatres now in full blast and see for themselves."

visit any of the theatres now in full blast and see for themselves."
Well, said Andrew H. McCormick, manager of the Broa way theatre, "the effect of the good times is already keenly felt b theatrical managers. We haven topened up yet and won't until Francis Wilson makes his appearance here on Sept. 20, and I feel that we are missing a great deal of cold cash that is pouring into the box offices. The boys have been making money in Wall street ever since the first of April, and it is my opinion that it is largely this Wall street money which is booming things April, and it is woney Wall street money the theatres. April, and it is my opinion that it is largely this Wall street money which is booming things in the theatres. Even the office boys about town have made and are making money. They hear their emuloyers talking about this, that, or the other stock being a good thing, and they invest their five or ten or twenty-live dollars and make it three or four times over. You may be sure the theatre receiver a good share of this prosperity. We are looking forward to doing the largest business this season that we have done in years, and are prepared for it. The residents of this city and its suburbs, and the strangers who come from afar, all seem to feel that husiness decreasion is a thing of the past; they are in holiday mood, and as a result they crowd the theatres."

W. D. Mann of the Heraid Square Theatre talks with delight of the roey prospects for the winter:

"The theatrical business is so good," he said.

"The theatrical business is so good," he said, "The theatrical business is so good," he said,
"that it has completely knocked the pins from
under that old idea prevalent in the ranks of
managers that one cannot close with a success
and reopen with it. We closed our last season
with the 26th performance of The Girl From
Parts, and to-night is the 281st. Although
the weather is considerably hotter now
than was a dead Indian was about as near right
as men get," remarked Col. Ham Sploggett of
Arizona the other evening, as he wrestled with
a mint smash, "and if any man oughter know
what he's talking erbout in them matters I
guess it's me. I went to Arizonva mighty long
time ago. Them darned Apaches wuz erbout
as onery as eny sort of Indians, and not a day

"Every man bases his so good," he said,
"that it has completely knocked the pins from
"that it has completely knocked the his all compl

they did last season. We are looking forward to an exceedingly prosperous season.

"Every man base his opinion on what comes under his own observation, and mine is that there will be no complaints heard from managers at the end of the year. I believe that more money will be not into all the box offices this season than last. We are decidedly buils on the question on this corner, for so far we have been very successful and expect to be more so as the season savances."

"The general condition of the theatrical business." said Edwin Knowles of the Fifth Avenue, "is much better than it has been for two years, and the general outlook is much brighter. The very hot weather of the past few days has caused somewhat lighter houses, but that is temporary, and as soon as the first cool spell comes things will boom in an even livellet manner than they did when the unusually early season opened. The moment business looks up theatres feel it very perceptibly. All the managers are in high glee over their openings, and the indications are that the end will be as good as the start."

REVIVAL OF THE IRON INDUSTRY Noteworthy Increase of the Product Last

That the prosperity of the country which set n with the rise in the value of wheat is not confined to the farmers, but is extending rapidly, is shown by the reports of the iron industry. There has not been to years such a sudden change in the number and capacity of furnaces in blast as took place between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1.

On Aug. 1 the furnaces in blast were capable of turning out only about 165,000 tons of pig iron a week. At the beginning of this month enough a week. At the beginning of this month enough more furnaces had gone to work to bring the amount up to about 185,000 tons a week. This is a larger capacity than has been to operation as nee May, 1896. The high-water mark in this industry in recent times was in November and December, 1895, when the furnaces in blast could furn out about 217,000 tons of pg iron a week. From that time to October, 1896, the decline was stendy, and the amount dropped to about 118,000 tons.

The scene of greatest activity is about Pittaburg, where the furnaces in blast are capable of turning out 52,000 tons of iron a week, and those not in use represent a copacity of only about 4,500 tons. In Illinois four fifths of the furnaces are at work, and in Alabama a little more than one-half of them in capacity.

SECOND-HAND ANCHORS.

How They Come to He Sold as Second Hand and the Disposition Made of Them.

In the wide variety of things that can be bought second hand are anchors. It might be supposed that anchors would never wear out and that once aboard a ship they would stay there. But while anchors are not fragile things they do rust out and wear out, and sometime they are broken. Ships are wrecked or broken up, and their tackle sold. Sometimes a chip parts a cable and loses an anchor, which may be picked a cable and loses an auchor, which may be picked up by wreekers.

Anchors are sold by the pound, and a ship's anchor, second hand, that was in perfect condition would bring within a cent or a cent and a half a pound of as much as a new anchor, and would be sold for the regular uses of an anchor. Worn or broken anchors, of course, sell for less, and they are sold to be used as anchors for moorings for yachts and other vessels. When an old anchor is beyond this use it goes to the serms hear.

Sarah the Divine Unknown in France.

From the Paris Pigaro. While visiting Nimes's Roman temple, the Malso Carrie, recently, the director of the Paris Olympia got into conversation with the keeper. "Monsieur comes from Paris " said the man. "We lately had a visit from a great singer who lives in your town. Mrs. Bernhardt," "Do you mean Sarah Bernhardt?"
"Yes, that's the name, serah Bernhardt. She had some friends with her." The director tried to set the some friends with her." The director tried to set the keeper straight. "She is not a singer; she is an actress." The keeper seemed assionished, then said: "An actress! Well, whether she is or not, they were vary respectable people, if they were mummers."

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

If summer grip is not an affliction of this see on's invention, it is at least so prevalent that most persons hear of it now for the first time. What is winning it most attention is the fact that it seems to be remarkably contagious. In some cases it has attacked one member of a family after another and has then communi cated itself to visitors and spread in their fami ies. Physicians who have attended such cases tell their patients that it is a result of the pecultell their patients, that it is a result of the peculiar summer we have had, with its many variations of temperature, and especially to the continued cool weather. Its symptoms are much the same as those of the familiar winter griphneluding headache, sore throat, fever, and pains in the bones. It makes some people sneeze so much that they think they have fallen victims to hay fever till doctors assure them of the contrary. One peculiarly unpleasant feature of its seems to be the extreme depression of spirits which accompanies it sometimes. Otherwise its attacks involve only temporary discomfort, and they seem to be generally light in cheracter. But as a new feature of summer life it is not pleasant to contemplate.

The chapter of smith that has come over

The change of spirit that has come over frivers generally may be observed any day on the bridge when the trucks are going home to Brooklyn about 6 P. M. The bicyclists dart in, about, and among them at imminent risk to life and limb, for the roadway is very parrow and the traffic great. A couple of years ago the drivers would have had lots of fun in making conditions even more hazardous than they ing conditions even more hazardous than they are for the wheelmen, but nowadays they do their best to afford free passage by swinging their teams to one side and keeping close together. The change seems to be one of fellow-feeling rather than regeneration of spirit, for by the appreciative looks they cast upon the bicyclists it may be concluded that they are wiselines themselves. To the credit of the trolley our motormen in Brooklyn, it may be said that they display equal consideration as a rule by giving the right of way to wheelmen. About the only unrelenting role of the wheelman that remain are those Ishmae ites of the streets, the boy drivers of delivery warons for man that remain are those I brain ites of the streets, the boy drivers of delivery warrons for process and butchers, and the to gir drivers of the fossilized Cobay I should backs. The latter have a way of soppling their rice city vehicle suddenly while crossing the cycle cath so as to block, it completely, and they shower above or riders who process against being put wantonly in danger in this fashion.

All conductors of horse cars do not view with pleasure the work of equipping the lines for the inderground trolley. Men who have worked on both prefer the old-fashtoned horse our to the trolley, because the latter means a great deal harder work than the former. It is not only that the trolley car is apt to carry more passengers and therefore oblige them to hastle more, but above all it is the under stooming and starting of the cars that ted. The process is comparatively easy in a horse car, but is done with a serk on a trolley car. Each jerk catches the conductor in the muscles of his kness as be strains to maintain hi-equilibrium, and the effect of the constant straining of once of muscles is apt to leave him much more tired at the end of his day's work than he would have been had he been empoyed on a horse car. It may be described as the trolley knes. So conductors look upon the coming of the underground trolley as meaning harder work for them, with no increase in pay. only that the trolley car is apt to carry more A blockade in Nassau street vesterday fur-

dehed several instances of the conflicts among drivers which are so frequently on the point of taking place but never reach a stage where harm is done. There were three sets of men it the crowd who at different times were threatening one another with complete annihilation They cursed and shook their fists, waved their whips, and indicated in their innguage as well as in their gestures the most deadly intentions toward one another. A parently the only thing that prevented bloodshed was the distance that separated the vehicles. But the fallacy of this view of the matter was hown when, through a shift of the blockade the men were brought within reaching distance of one another. There were then more profamily, more threats, and repeated a rispings of the whips. But the end of it all was a subjent stere which was as harmless in its effect as though the preliminary conversation had been conducted over a tea table. A ride down Broadway will reveal half a dozen of these impending tracedies among the truck driver on any day, and they invariably end with the same innocuous result. If they have ever done any of the things they threaten it must have been far outside the beaten tracks of traffic. They cursed and shook their fists, waved their

There is not an hour of the twenty-four when wheelmen are not abroad in the city streets. That is one of the extraordinary things about bicycling. One understands that some bicycliste may find it convenient to get up at 5 yclock in the morning for a spin, and the stream of cyclists going and coming from that hour on till midnight is a normal condition of things nowadays; but where do the bicyclists between midnight and 5 A. M. come fromt Persons itving along a much-travelled cycle route may get up at any hour of the night and from their windows be tolerably certain of seeing cyclists passing, and in some cases bitter complaints have been made of sleep broken by the voices and bells of the chelated ones. That they are not merely belated revellers seems cylients passing, and in some cases bitter complaints have been made of sleep broken by the voices and bells of the chelated ones. That they are not merely belated revellers seems cylients passing, and in some cases bitter complaints have been made of sleep broken by the voices and bells of the chelated ones. That they are not merely belated revellers seems cylients are not merely belated they do not ridd in circles, and moreover, some of them are quiet appearing, well-behaved women. That the number of late riders, whatever they may be doing out after midnight, is considerable is evident from the fact that they do not ridd in circles, and moreover, some of them are quiet appearing, well-behaved women. That the number of late riders, whatever they may be doing out after midnight, is considerable is evident from the fact that some of the property have made to the property and the profitable to display fluminated sizes reading: "After midnight ring the night believed to design the second of the profitable to display the size of the block is then laid on the linear, the body of the insect, and the wings it will more firmly, and it contings the size of the block is then laid out over the bleck and fastened in place by restorable to the block is then laid out over the b There is not an hour of the twenty-four when

IN THE BUTTERFLY TRADE.

AN INTERESTING BUSINESS CARRIED ON IN MASSACHUSEITS

Moths from Every Quarter of the Globe-Dell ente Work in Restoring Damaged Parts of Specimens—Queer Facts About Butterflies,

From the Boston Evening Transcript. There are probably hundreds, if not thouands of butterfly collectors in this country. but it is doubtful if there are many who gain their livelihood in this way, as is done by the four Denion brothers of Wellesley, who have among them one of the finest, and certainly one of the most beautiful collections in the world, comprising specimens from India, China, South America, and many other distant countries,

Large and fine as their collection is, however, it contains only a small part of the butterfiles that they have collected, as almost all of them are sold to museums, collectors, or simply as house ornaments, for as they mount them, they are objects of great beauty and are preserved in such a way as to give every opportunity for the display of their fine points, while they will last for an indefinite number of years.

They began this work in the usual amateur manner, and simply for their own amusement, but in-tead of becoming tired of it and dropping it as is the case with most amateur colectors, they became more and more interested, and their methods attracted so much attention and interest in autsiders that they finally found it advisable to adopt this as their life work. How extensive a business it is may be judged from the fact that they have found is profitable to make a journey of six months to South America, for the purpose of increasing the size of their collection, and that they have in Itelia, China, and several other parts of the word agents who collect for them and ship the butterflies to them here.

The work of preparing the butterflies for sale.

and exhibition is all done in a small building back of their house on Washington street at Wellesley, and keeps them bury nearly all the time that they are not collecting. When the butterflies are sent or brought in, each is in a small paper folder, which protects it from frietion or breakage. The insects are laid with their wings together and pressed, being then put into the folder, and shipped in small boxes, shough being put into each box to prevent them from slipping about. In this way the insects arrive in very good condition, although they are, of cour r, very dry and brittle if they have come a long distance. In order to get rid of this devous which would make it impossible to work on them, they are put into a box with a lot of wet paper, and the damoness from this soon saturates them and makes them soft again, and easily shaped. The next part of the work is in repairing what damage they have sustained, for, of course, in spite of the care of shipping, they are not as perfect as before they cate work on them before they are ready for exhibition or sale,

It may be that the delicate fur has been brushed from their wings in places, showing, when held to the light, small transparent spots, perhaps the size of a pinhead, perhaps a little larger or smaller. To conceal these, the underside of the wing, or the side that is not to be shown, is brushed with a black varnish, which forms a conting that entirely conceals the de-If there is some more serious defect, like the loss of an antenna, or a piece chipped from the edge of the wing, the work is more difficult. There are in every shipment numbers of butterflies so damaged as to be not worth the repairing, and these are saved and used for patching up the others. Supposing a piece to be gone ones is hunted through until another wing is found of exactly the same texture and color, and a small piece of this is placed on the under side of the damaged one and fastened with a thin varnish, the edge then being trimmed into shape with a the pair of scissors. In this way the butterflies are worked over until each one is as perfect as the day he escaped from his

bode, and macilicent decilings. In other respect, the Proposed Pare plata is superior to it. It has the advantage of sucerior situation in point of some effect, being upon the summit of a long ridge. This sets off the handsome water tower, suggesting a batter meted Norman castle, and renders more in graphic to the summit of a long ridge. This sets off the handsome water tower, suggesting a batter meted Norman castle, and renders more in graphic to the proper of the meter of the many be denied to the word of the never ending variety of brilliant coloring and chanding forms, there is the human as the most wonderful of all. Seen from our of the high buildings atom the many the properties as the most wonderful of all. Seen from our of lights of the beyons counting sown the save set of light of the beyons counting sown the save set of light of the beyons counting sown the save set of light of the beyons counting sown the save set of light of the beyons counting sown the save set of light of the beyons counting sown the save set of light of the beyons counting sown the save set of light of the beyons counting sown the save set of light of the beyons counting sown the save set of light of the beyons counting sown the save set of light of the beyons counting sown the save set of light of the beyons counting sown the save set of light of the beyons counting sown the save set of light of the beyons counting sown the save set of light of light of the light of light seed and seed of the light seed of light seed to light seed and the light seed to lit light seed to light seed to light seed to light seed to light s